

Kingdom Column

"The Kingdom Come."

CONDUCTED BY DWIGHT S. BAYLEY.

DOING SOMETHING.

There is a wide difference between having something to do and having to do something. It is the difference between a career and a calamity. To have something to do is to feel the exhilaration of joyous and productive activity; while to have to do something is to suffer the torture of aimless but unavoidable drudgery. It is the difference between positive and negative, between aggression and submission, between freedom and slavery.

This difference is not in the kind of work, but in one's attitude toward work and one's fitness for work. If a man is doing a certain kind of work he must do it to support himself and his family, he is not so well off as the horse in the old-fashioned treadmill, for at least the horse could not fret about the drudgery of his toil. But if a man is doing a certain kind of work because of self-examination and a conviction that it is the best kind for which he is best fitted, and because in doing it he finds the satisfaction of self-expression and of creation, he is better off than a king.

When the great primal act of creation had been accomplished, the record says: "And God saw that it was good." And these words suggest something of the infinite pleasure, the divine sense of satisfaction which necessarily followed the creative act. Similar to this, though on a much smaller scale, is the satisfaction with which an artist gazes upon his completed masterpiece, or an inventor sees the first machine which embodies the idea of his genius. Similar also is the unbounded joy with which a small boy lifts his just completed kite from the bench, or the pleasure with which a girl views the dress of her own make.

As kinds of work differ, so individuals vary. What gives pleasure to one man is sheerest drudgery to another. So the first problem is that of finding the kind of work which is best adapted to one's abilities and one's tastes. But there is more or less of what is hard and irksome in every kind of work; so the next thing to do is to regulate one's attitude toward his work so as to make it truly a form of self-expression. A man must love his work, for otherwise he cannot do it well. A man must feel the conviction that in doing his work he is rendering to society a service of unmeasured value, one which, if he neglects it, cannot be supplanted.

Whoever looks for something easy is destined to repeated disappointment. And he who seeks that form of work which will give the largest return for the smallest amount of labor can never be other than unhappy. But the man who works because he has something to do, something by which to express himself and his ideas, something without which the work will be poorer, will always be happy. And he will find that inward contentment which is inseparable from true success.

MODERN TEMPLES.

Henry Drummond once said: "If I were to build a city the first corner-stone to be laid would be that of a church." And every thoughtful person realizes the worth of churches to a city. Even though they were to exert no positive influence for the spiritual regeneration of the people, their mere presence would constitute an influence to deter men from evil and inspire them to good, the extent of which lies beyond computation.

And the great churches of the present are aggressive in their influence and inspiration of the churches of the past. The increasing multitude of churches is being made over again, not into a newness of spiritual life, but communities are being transformed from decay to vigor of ethical and religious life. Not a city in the country fails to show that the presence of the church property values, improves educational facilities, elevates society, and in many ways adds to the attractiveness of the place both for residence and for business.

Nor is any man so blind, or so lacking in personal religious belief, that he would not rather live in a community where there is a church than in one without a church.

Now the life of a church centers in its place of worship; and any church organization which has no meeting house is at a great disadvantage. Indeed, a church cannot permanently exist without a church building. And it is correspondingly true that the growth and the usefulness of a church cannot fail to be influenced by the character of its building. A dingy, cramped, ill-lighted and poorly ventilated building means a hampered, if not a discouraged church, whose usefulness is circumscribed and whose very life is threatened. But a large, modern, attractive church building, well arranged and well equipped, means a church organization vigorous and growing, with influence and helpfulness ever increasing.

From the earliest days of Hebrew history, He who was the God of Israel and is the God of the Christian has been held in great reverence and awe. The worship of such a Being should be delighted and impressive, for the deepest things of the spirit are both expressed and helped by the beautiful and stately things of the material surroundings of worship. Other things being equal, men can worship God more reverently and more helpfully to themselves in a stately and beautiful edifice than in a bare and cheerless room. When Solomon built the great temple bearing his name, nothing in his own or surrounding realms was too good for it, and it embodied the rarest wealth and the most imposing architecture of its time.

The people of our city, regardless of church relationship, should give earnest heed to these facts. For it needs only a glance to see that several of our churches are greatly hampered in their work, and limited in their influence, by the inadequacy of their buildings. Not only should the members of these churches bestir themselves to their utmost effort for new buildings, but citizens not members of churches should see that it is for them a matter of civic pride, a means of advancing the largest interests of the city, to aid generously in the work of erecting several much needed new church buildings. The words of Solomon regarding his temple are fitting words to remember in this connection: "The house which I build is great; for great is our God."

EDUCATION IN GAMBLING.

Some evils are the more dangerous because they are insidious. They do not appear at once. The cloven hoof is concealed in the leather. The moral quality of the thing does not appear; and many are deceived, even of the elect. Of nothing is this more true, or any oftener true, than of gambling.

A recent news item told of the arrest, conviction and fining of a man in Spokane for operating what is called a suit club. The judge in imposing a fine of \$100 and costs declared that operating such a club is gambling; and the moment's thought will show the correctness of this decision. Briefly stated, the fundamental principle of gambling is this: the desire to get something for nothing, and the submission to blind chance shall be given for nothing. It cannot be doubted that every member of the suit club expected or hoped to get a suit for less than its fair value; and certainly every member trusted to chance, through a system of drawings, to determine the amount actually to be paid for his suit.

Probably most of the members of this club did not think of their venture as gambling. The process was less direct than that of laying a sum of money on the turn of a card or the drop of the roulette ball. Hence the real nature of the process was not clearly seen nor fully understood. Such gambling is the more dangerous because its true nature is not generally recognized.

Comparatively few persons would learn to gamble if they had to sit at a roulette table or before a faro layout; but hosts of people have the

passion for gambling aroused in them by these less direct methods. They are educated in gambling. Lotteries have been banished from the land; and the professional gambler's outfit is under the ban in most states and cities. Yet there are slot machines, wheels of chance, mechanical card games, prize numbers and pictures to be bought while under seals pasted on cardboard, and many other devices to appeal to the sense of chance, the gambling instinct. These things are found in drug stores, candy stores, cigar stores, hotel offices and other places; and rare is the cigar stand where the dicebox is not in evidence, with which many customers determine whether they shall pay for more cigars than they get, or get more cigars than they pay for.

By the use of these things, as well as by the widespread practice of giving prizes for games of chance at social functions, many youth are receiving their education in gambling; and the serious thing about it all is that neither they nor their elders seem to realize the significance of sterling honesty who by shaking dice for cigars or by spinning a wheel for candy or by any other gambling method comes to think of a purchase or an investment not as a matter of fair exchange of values but as a matter of blind chance. People should be educated in honesty, not in gambling.

MIST ON NEW ENGLAND COAST.

It moves, it creeps, it crawls, it grows. Not in a sudden rush as on the sea. But like the gentle fall of snows. That hide the sloping hillside and sea.

It steals like death o'er all that we have done; It covers like a pall, and then, Till once again shines forth the sun, It bolts out all from human ken.

So in all lives some mist must come. Oft-times obscuring what we hold most dear; But sunshine high in God's eternal sky Forever reigns to brighten all things here.

—Charles Welsh.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

As the frost enters the ground and stops the flow of water, so sin enters the soul and stops the flow of goodness.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—Lowell.

As the spring sun drives out the winter's frost, so the love of God warms the heart and takes away its sin.

To educate the heart, one must be willing to go out of himself, and to come into loving contact with others.—James Freeman Clarke.

Never an evil deed was done that had not back of it a train of evil thoughts. A clean mind is the only insurance of right deeds.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Bovee.

Spring buds do not cause the new life which stirs within the trees; they are an effect of that life, a manifestation of it. So character is not the cause of salvation, but a result of it.

"Whenever I am in that man's presence it makes me want to be a better man," said an acquaintance to a friend as one who was a friend of both passed by. The silent influence of every man ought to be of just that inspiring sort; and a life rightly lived cannot fail to exert just such an influence for good.

The importance of a home it is impossible to exaggerate. What is liberty without it? What is education in schools without it? The greatness of no nation can be secure that is not based upon a pure home life.—Arnold Toynbee.

To judge Christianity by some church members is like judging an orchard by a last year's windfall. Nor should the presence of a few unfortunate members keep one out of the church, any more than the windfalls would hinder one from enjoying the ripe fruit of the orchard.

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BUREAU OF MINES INDIAN ALLOTMENTS IS URGED ON RESERVES

REPRESENTATIVE PRAY ARGUES IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW OFFICE.

Washington, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—During the discussion preceding the passage by the house of the bill establishing a bureau of mines in the interior department, Representative Pray of Montana delivered an extended speech in favor of the bureau. Pointing out the importance of the legislation he said the output of mines in this country was valued at two billion dollars a year, 40 states being engaged in mining operations and 30 in coal mining alone. The most convincing argument for the bureau was the constantly occurring mining disasters. He said it cost on the average one human life for every 167,000 tons mined. Our death rate on a five year average, per thousand men employed, he said, has been nearly four times greater than France, three times as great as Belgium and twice that of Great Britain.

"Thousands of lives have been sacrificed," said Mr. Pray, "because of the failure of the government to devote proper study and attention to the causes of accidents, the means of prevention and the methods of mining. Although we have the richest and most extensive mines in the world, in looking after the health and safety of our miners we are behind the times. Let us have a bureau of mines and an efficient corps of experts, charged with the duty of investigating the causes of disasters, the use of explosives and electricity, causes of mine fires, so that improvements may be made in the methods and means of mining, with a view to the prevention of accidents and the promotion of the health and safety of miners and also the general improvement and development of the mining industry throughout the country. The human side of this question appeals strongly to all and is the most important consideration because the protection of life from the dangers in the mines is far above any commercial or economic interest. The work of the bureau will surely result not only in the saving of hundreds of lives every year, but in the general improvement of mining conditions. The expense is a trifle compared with the benefits. The mining industry is entitled to this recognition by the government."

Mr. Pray said objection might be raised to the bureau on the ground that it was an attempt to supervise and control mining operations, but he said this was far from the thought of any one favoring the legislation. He said the bill gave no authority to control mining operations.

MR. BALLINGER RECOMMENDS THAT RED MEN BE ALLOWED IN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Secretary of Interior Ballinger has recommended to congress the passage of a law authorizing allotments to Indians in national forest reserves. He says there are many Indians living in the reserves who have had no reservation provided for their tribe or who have been unable to procure allotments on the reservation set aside for their tribe because there was not sufficient land there. "There are many small valleys and isolated tracts of grazing lands in the forest reserves which provide ideal spots for Indian homes, and on many of these tracts the Indians have settled and erected improvements," says Mr. Ballinger in his recommendation. "Settlement in many cases was made by the Indians on the lands prior to their being brought within a forest reserve. In many cases, no doubt, settlement has been made since the addition of the lands to the national forests, the Indians not being aware of the boundaries of the reserve. The proposed bill contemplates the reference of all applications for allotment within forest reserves to the department of agriculture for examination of the land as to its agricultural, grazing or timber value. The department is of the opinion that common justice demands that the rights of Indians living in forest reserves, on lands chiefly valuable for agricultural or grazing purposes, be protected by allotting and patenting to them, under the general allotment laws, such tracts as may be occupied by them."

The allotments are not to exceed 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land to any one Indian.

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Postal - - - - 68.2%

These are the gains in Missoula's communication business in 1909 over 1908.

They Show a Growth

THE GROWTH OF MISSOULA

is toward Daly's addition. The expansion of the city has reached the boundaries of this delightful location and last year it began crowding over; lots are now occupied by cottages and comfortable homes that—a year ago—were open country. On the north and east the city presses closely; everything points to its further development in this direction. Look at the map of Missoula and then go out and look over Daly's addition. You will find the actual conditions are much better than they appear on the map and that is saying a good deal, for the map tells a promising story about Daly's addition. The next active building in the residence district will be in Daly's addition. It requires but a casual survey of the field to satisfy the inquirer as to this. This condition would, of itself, be a sufficient warrant for the guarantee that Daly's addition is the best investment opportunity in the city, but there are many other factors which make the situation all the stronger. In the first place, the addition is located in the most desirable district with relation to Missoula. The lots are level—there is just enough slope to the addition to insure good drainage and healthful conditions. The soil is rich, gravelly loam—it affords the best possible opportunity for lawn-making and gardening. The electric car line runs through the principal avenue of the addition, placing the entire addition in close touch with the city's business center. There is water at every lot on the addition, the mains of the Missoula Water company run through every street in the plat. The electric light and telephone services are upon the addition and will be extended as fast as there is any demand. The addition is located near schools; the city schools, the county high school and the state university are all within easy reach. There is one of the most beautiful views in the west from the lots in this addition; it is a delightful site for a home. The man who seeks a location where he can live with his family in happiness and comfort will find here the very place he wants. He will find these lots offered at such prices and upon such terms that he can afford to own a home site without feeling the cost, so easy is the payment made. Here is an opportunity that the home-builder cannot afford to ignore.

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